



BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1954

G. P. HOLDERNESS

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

1954

HEALTH COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

Chairman: Alderman Lt.-Col. D. V. HODGSON

Deputy Chairman: Councillor S. M. E. MUSGRAVE

Alderman W. CRABTREE

„ R. OGDEN

Councillor H. BENTLEY

„ J. O. COWGILL

„ D. GRAY

„ F. B. ISLES

„ H. KEIGHLEY

„ G. WORTH

„ H. WORTH

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health—

G. P. HOLDERNESS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer—

HELEN M. MITCHELL, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Sanitary Inspector—

H. FOSTER, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., M.Inst.P.C., Certs. (Smoke Meat and Foods, Sanitary Science) R.S.I., Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors—

J. V. WEBSTER, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Certs. (Smoke, Meat and Foods) R.S.I.

P. A. ROBERTSHAW, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerical Staff, Divisional Public Health Office—

ALTON HARTLEY (Senior Clerk).

H. DOBSON.

Mrs. K. BOOTH.

Miss E. CLARKSON.

M. M. WATSON (Resigned December, 1954)

D. HODGSON.

Miss S. WHITEHEAD.

Mrs. E. GENTLE.

G. DUNKERLEY

Miss M. SPEIGHT

Mrs. A. SMITH (Appointed June, 1954)

Mrs. A. FOSTER (Part-time, appointed July, 1954).

Clerical Staff—Sanitary Inspector's Department—

Miss M. JACKSON

L. N. DEAN.



first entering school. Of like importance is the protection of the individual and the community against smallpox by the vaccination of all healthy infants followed by their re-vaccination within two to three years of first entering school.

The home nurses, health visitors and home helps have devoted much attention to the many and varied needs of the aged, sick and infirm in the Borough, and valuable assistance has been given by the Divisional Welfare Officer in obtaining the appropriate care in residential accommodation for those who were unable to maintain an independent existence in their own homes.

As will be observed from the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report there is need for additional staff in the Department. This need has arisen mainly as a result of the necessity for the Council to resume its full powers under the Housing Acts in regard to slum clearance and housing repairs. The duties falling on the Health Department in the exercise by the Council of these powers will occupy a substantial proportion of the time of the inspectional staff over many years, and if these duties are to be discharged effectively without detriment to the other public health functions of the department, an increase in the establishment is imperative.

As the Borough of Pudsey is included in Division 5 of the West Riding County Council's Divisional Administration of the Preventive Medical Services, I have included in an appendix to this report, as in previous years, information and statistics relating to these services.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Committee for the kindness extended to me and for their interest in the work of the Department. I would also record my appreciation of the assistance I have received from the Officers of the Council, and of the loyal work of the staff of the Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

G. P. HOLDERNESS,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

Area of the Borough (acres)	5,323
Estimated Population (mid-year 1954)	30,840
Area Comparability Factor: Births	1.02
Deaths	1.00
Number of inhabited houses (estimated)	11,061
Rateable Value for General Rate (approx.)	£180,099
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (approx.)	£695

The District is divided into 7 Wards.

BIRTHS

	Total	Male	Female
Live, Legitimate	404	221	183
Illegitimate	17	6	11
	<hr/> 421	<hr/> 227	<hr/> 194
Still, Legitimate	9	5	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 4

BIRTH RATES

	1953	1954
Live births (per 1,000 estimated population)	15.7	13.7
Still births (per 1,000 estimated population)	0.20	0.29
Still births (per 1,000 live and still births)	12	21

DEATHS

	Total	Male	Female
All causes	371	190	181
Deaths of infants under 1 year			
legitimate	6	4	2
illegitimate	1	1	—
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks			
legitimate	3	2	1
illegitimate	1	1	—
Deaths from puerperal causes	—	—	—

DEATH RATES

(per 1,000 estimated population)

	1953	1954
All causes (crude)	10.7	12.0
All causes (adjusted)	10.6	12.0

Death Rates of Infants under one year of age.

	1953	1954
All infants (per 1,000 live births)	18.7	16.6

Death Rates of Infants under four weeks of age.

	1953	1954
All infants (per 1,000 live births)	10.4	9.5

Maternal Mortality.

(per 1,000 live and still births)

	1953	1954
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	nil	nil

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1954

Based on the Registrar General's Figures

	Borough of Pudsey.	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts.	West Riding Admin. County.	England and Wales (Provis- ional figures).
BIRTH RATE :				
Unadjusted	13.7	14.7	15.1	15.2
Adjusted*	13.9	14.8	15.3	
DEATH RATES :				
All causes (Crude)	12.0	12.7	11.9	11.3
All causes (Adjusted)*	12.0	12.8	12.5	
Infective and parasitic disease x	0.06	0.07	0.08	xx
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.06	0.18	0.16	0.16
Other forms of tuberculosis	Nil	0.01	0.02	0.02
Respiratory Diseases†	1.33	1.27	1.22	xx
Cancer‡	2.82	2.12	2.01	2.04
Vascular Lesions of				
Nervous System	1.88	2.03	1.84	xx
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	4.44	4.88	4.54	xx
INFANT MORTALITY :				
(Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	16.6	28.3	28.0	25.5
MATERNAL MORTALITY :	Nil	0.80	0.89	0.69

* Birth and Death Rates as adjusted by area comparability factor. These factors allow for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas and are used for comparing birth and death rates with those in other areas.

x Combined death rate from syphilitic disease, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, acute poliomyelitis, measles and other infective and parasitic diseases.

† Combined death rate from influenza, bronchitis, pneumonia, and other diseases of the respiratory system, excluding tuberculosis.

‡ Death rate from malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues.

xx Figures not available.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF PUDSEY RESIDENTS

Disease.	1953			1954		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	3	1	4	2	—	2
Tuberculosis, other	2	1	3	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	1	—	1	1	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	1	—	1	—	1	1
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	7	15	13	6	19
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	4	2	6	12	2	14
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	5	5	—	8	8
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2	—	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	16	11	27	16	25	41
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	—	2	1	2	3
Diabetes	1	2	3	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	24	30	54	24	34	58
Coronary disease, angina	33	13	46	40	28	68
Hypertension with heart disease	2	4	6	6	5	11
Other heart disease	21	30	51	19	24	43
Other circulatory disease	3	8	11	9	6	15
Influenza	2	—	2	—	1	1
Pneumonia	5	5	10	1	8	9
Bronchitis	14	11	25	16	12	28
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	—	—	—	1	2	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3	3	—	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1	1	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	3	6	2	—	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	1	1	2	4	1	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	10	16	26	11	6	17
Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1	2	1	3
All other accidents	3	5	8	4	6	10
Suicide	1	4	5	1	—	1
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	163	164	327	190	181	371

AGES AT DEATH OF PUDSEY RESIDENTS				
(Based on Local Registrar's Returns as adjusted for Inward and Outward Transfers)				
Age		Male	Female	Total
Under 1	..	5	2	7
1	..	1	—	1
2 to 4	..	—	—	—
5 to 9	..	—	—	—
10 to 14	..	—	—	—
15 to 19	..	—	1	1
20 to 29	..	2	—	2
30 to 39	..	2	4	6
40 to 49	..	12	11	23
50 to 59	..	30	16	46
60 to 69	..	51	36	87
70 to 79	..	60	70	130
80 to 89	..	27	35	62
90 & over	..	—	6	6
Totals	190	181	371

INFANTILE MORTALITY

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total Deaths under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Prematurity... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hydronephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congenital heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital malformations	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hirschsprungs disease	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Icterus gravis neonatorum	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
ALL CAUSES	4	—	—	—	4	1	2	—	—	7

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

STAFF.

Full details of the staff of the Department are given at the beginning of this report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Wakefield undertakes the bacteriological examination of clinical specimens, milk, water, etc., and certain bio-chemical tests on milk and ice-cream.

The chemical analysis of milk, foodstuffs, water, etc., is carried out by Mr. Raymond Mallinder, Halifax, and by Messrs. Richardson & Jaffe, Bradford.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Borough is served by the West Riding County Council's Ambulance Depot situated at Westroyd Park, Farsley. There are three ambulances stationed at the Depot, two of which are fitted with radio-communication.

For the removal of cases of infectious disease, a special ambulance is available from the Leeds Road Hospital, Bradford.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The following table gives details of the various clinics serving the Borough:—

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.		
NAME	SITUATION	WHEN HELD
School (Minor Ailments Clinic)	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	Tues., Wed., Frid. mornings.
ditto	"Farfield," Farfield Estate, Farsley.	Monday and Thursday mornings.
Infant Welfare Clinic	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Monday afternoon. Wednesday afternoon.
ditto	"Farfield," Farfield Estate, Farsley.	Tuesday afternoon.
ditto	Chapel St., Calverley	Wednesday afternoon.
Ante-natal Clinic	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Thursday afternoon.
ditto	"Farfield," Farfield Estate, Farsley.	Friday afternoon.
ditto	Chapel St., Calverley	1st Wed. afternoon
Ante-natal Exercise Clinic	"Farfield," Farfield Estate, Farsley.	Wednesday afternoon except 1st.
ditto	Chapel Street, Calverley	Monday afternoon.
Chest Clinic	St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford.	Friday afternoon

Special Clinics (for school and pre-school children)

Dental	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	Daily
	Chapel St., Calverley	By arrangement.
Ear, Nose and Throat	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	1st Tuesday in month. Morning.
Orthopaedic	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	3rd Friday in month. Morning.
Ophthalmic	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	2nd Wednesday. Morning and afternoon.
Paediatric	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey.	1st Thursday morning.
Remedial Exercises	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Monday morning. Wed. afternoon and alternate Sat. morning
Artificial Sunlight	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Tuesday and Thursday morning.
	Chapel St., Calverley	Wednesday and Friday morning.
Speech Therapy	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey.	Wednesday afternoon & Friday all day.
Child Guidance	Somerset House, Manor Lane, Shipley.	Each Monday except first in the month.

HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Cases from the district are admitted mainly to the Leeds Road Hospital, Bradford. A few cases are also admitted to the Seacroft Hospital, Leeds.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

The Ministry of Food carried out the distribution of Welfare Foods until this became the responsibility of the Local Health Authority on the 28th June, 1954.

Distribution Centres and hours of opening are as follows:—

M. & C.W. Centre, St. Lawrence House, Pudsey:—

Mon.	2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Wed.	2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Fri.	9-30 a.m.—12 noon
Sat.	9-30 a.m.—12 noon

M. & C.W. Centre, "Farfield," Farsley:—

Tues.	2 p.m.—4 p.m.
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M. & C.W. Centre, Chapel Street, Calverley:—

Wed.	2 p.m.—4 p.m.
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Thornbury Barracks, Drill Hall, Thornbury:—

Wed.	9-30 a.m.—11-30 a.m.
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The following table gives details of the take-up during the year:—

Pudsey Distribution Centres	Tins National Dried Milk	Bottles Cod-liver oil	Packets Vitamin A. & D tablets	Bottles orange juice
Total	15,035	3,643	1,096	18,960

OTHER SERVICES.

Information regarding the personal health services provided in the Borough by the West Riding County Council is given in the appendix to this report.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948-1951.

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, as amended by the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951 provides that where a person is suffering from grave chronic disease or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions and is unable to devote to himself and is not receiving from other persons proper care and attention, the Medical Officer of Health can take steps for the removal of the person to a suitable hospital or other place and his detention and maintenance there.

No action was taken under this section during the year.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever.

There were 40 cases of scarlet fever notified, compared with 48 in 1953. The disease was very mild and there were no deaths.

Diphtheria.

No cases of this disease occurred in the Borough.

Particulars of diphtheria immunisation are given in the appendix to this report.

Measles.

44 cases were notified as compared with 349 cases in 1953. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough.

7 cases were notified as compared with 167 in 1953.

Particulars of whooping cough immunisation are given in the appendix to this report.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

There were no notifications of this disease.

Tuberculosis.

Twenty-two new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis came to notice during the year. Four new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis also came to notice.

Cases of tuberculosis in the Borough are referred to the Consultant Chest Physician at the Chest Clinic, St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford. This clinic serves Pudsey and Bradford Boroughs.

Further information is given in the appendix to this report.

Notification of Infectious Disease (corrected) received during 1954

Smallpox	—
Diphtheria	—
Erysipelas	4
Scarlet Fever	40
Typhoid	—
Paratyphoid	—
Measles	44
Whooping Cough	7
Acute Poliomyelitis	—
Acute Encephalitis	—
Meningococcal infection	—
Dysentery	1
Pneumonia	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Puerperal pyrexia	—
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	18
Tuberculosis (Other forms)	3
Food poisoning	—

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Rates per 1,000 Population.

	Pudsey	England and Wales
Typhoid fever	Nil	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	Nil	0.01
Meningococcal infection	Nil	0.03
Scarlet fever	1.30	0.96
Whooping cough	0.23	2.39
Diphtheria	Nil	0.00
Erysipelas	0.13	0.12
Smallpox	Nil	—
Measles	1.43	3.32
Pneumonia	0.26	0.60
Acute Poliomyelitis (includ- ing Polioencephalitis)		
Paralytic	Nil	0.03
Non-paralytic	Nil	0.01
Food poisoning	Nil	0.20

AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1954
(Corrected notifications)

Disease notified	Under 1 Year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total cases notified
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	4
Scarlet Fever	—	2	1	7	5	22	1	—	2	—	—	—	40
Measles	1	4	4	5	6	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
Whooping Cough	—	—	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	3	6	8	13	13	49	2	3	4	1	2	1	105

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING 1954 (Corrected Notifications.)

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Erysipelas	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Scarlet Fever	4	3	11	2	5	5	4	—	1	1	2	2	40
Measles	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	5	1	—	15	19	44
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	7
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	7	7	11	5	5	7	7	5	2	2	19	28	105

WARD INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1954
(Corrected Notifications).

Disease	Fuineck	Chapelton	Greenside	Lowtown	Stanningley	Farsley	Calverley	Total
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
Scarlet Fever	9	—	10	1	3	10	7	40
Measles	4	—	4	1	1	30	4	44
Whooping Cough	2	2	—	3	—	—	—	7
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia	1	—	—	1	—	5	1	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis:								
Respiratory	5	1	4	1	3	4	—	18
Other forms	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3

TUBERCULOSIS AND MORTALITY DURING 1954

Age periods	NEW CASES*				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
10—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
55—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	12	10	2	2	2	—	—	—

* These include formal notifications and cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification.

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of cases on the register at 1st January, 1954	75	45	16	24
No. of cases notified during the year ..	9	9	2	1
No. of cases restored to the register ..	—	—	—	—
No. of cases added to the register otherwise than by notification	3	3	1	1
No. of cases removed from the register	9	5	1	2
No. of cases remaining on the register as at 31st December, 1954	78	52	18	24

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA— SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The following information has been supplied by Mr. James L. Hill, Borough Surveyor:—

The Sewage is dealt with in four portions:—

- (a) **Houghside Sewage Works** consists of automatic and hand raked screen with disintegration of screenings, a Dorr Detritor, rectangular storm and precipitation tanks, circular percolating filters and humus tank, and twin-series centrifugal pumps for returning humus sludge to the works inlet.

Milk of lime is used as precipitant and sludge is disposed of on drying beds.

- (b) **Smalewell Sewage Works** consists of precipitation, storm and humus tanks, with filtration by percolating and hand filters.

Alumino ferric is used as a precipitant and sludge is disposed of on drying beds.

The second stage of the scheme of extensions, that of affording facilities for the recirculation of filter effluent, is nearing completion.

- (c) Sewage from Farsley and

- (d) Calverley is treated at the Rodley works of the Leeds Corporation.

	Houghside gallons	Smalewell gallons
Sewerage Flows for 1954.		
Total volume treated	472,515,000	90,631,000
Average daily flow	1,295,000	248,000
Average weekday flow	1,357,000	246,000
Average weekday D.W.F.	829,000	126,000
Average weekend D.W.F.	509,000	120,000
Rainfall	33.62ins.	

Composition of Sewage.

Mainly domestic in origin and contains approximately 28% trade waste at Houghside and 5% at Smalewell Works.

Strength of Sewage.

The dry weather sewage at Houghside Works absorbs more than 12 parts per 100,000 of oxygen from acid KMnO₄ in four hours at 80° F. and is, therefore, classed as strong. The dry weather sewage at Smalewell Works is classed as average to strong.

Character of Sewage.

The sewage at Houghside Works is very difficult from a treatment point of view in so far as it is highly colloidal, a feature which renders essential the use of precipitant. The main trade wastes which give rise to this undesirable feature are discharges from woollen mills and tanneries. Difficulty is experienced from irregular trade waste flushes.

The sewage at Smalewell responds readily to a treatment at normal dosage rates.

Average Analyses for 1954.

Houghside:		
Crude Sewage	... 12.6	Purification
Tank Effluent	... 5.9	53.2%
Final Effluent	... 1.44	88.5%

Smalewell:		
Crude Sewage	... 5.9	Purification
Tank Effluent	... 3.0	49.2%
Humus Effluent	.. 1.39	76.6%
Final Effluent	... 1.25	78.8%

The above figures are for oxygen absorbed in 4 hours from N/80 Potassium Permanganate at 80° and expressed in parts per 100,000.

WATER SUPPLY.

The following information has been supplied by Mr. James L. Hill, Borough Surveyor:—

The water supply for the Borough is obtained from the City of Bradford Waterworks Department.

There are two supplies of water to the Borough of Pudsey from Bradford, one to Calverley and the other to Pudsey proper. The water going to Calverley is from the low level works—Barden Aqueduct—from here it is passed to the Gilstead slow sand filter, from where it is passed to the Heaton service reservoir and a branch is taken off at Shipley to supply Calverley, before it joins the Heaton service reservoir; that is to say, the water for Calverley, is slow sand filtered at the Gilstead filter. The Pudsey supply proper is taken from the intermediate level waterworks which are the Angram and Scarr House reservoirs, which are impounding reservoirs on the River Nidd. From here it is taken to Chellow Heights where it is passed through rapid gravity filters and then through slow sand filters, and then sent to Pudsey proper. In both cases the water is chlorinated at the filtration works.

The public water supply for the area has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity, and the supply of the whole of the Borough is constant. 10,868 houses are supplied direct from the town's mains to a population of 30,660 (approx). There is one property not on the public supply.

Consumption of Water.

	Year ending 31st March,	
	1954	1953
	gallons	gallons
Supply Trade	121,222,000	109,340,000
Domestic Supply ...	262,845,000	258,940,000
Total Consumption ...	<u>384,067,000</u>	<u>368,280,000</u>

The average daily consumption per head of population including trade 34 gallons.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1954.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my fifteenth Annual Report for your consideration, and in doing so I would direct your attention to the annual costs of the department, both regarding general sanitary administration and the public service of refuse collection and disposal. Despite increasing overall costs, principally due to increases in wages and costs of transport, the expenditure has been carefully pruned and bears more than favourable comparison with similar authorities in the West Riding, and in fact, throughout the whole of the country.

The drive on slum clearance and the inspection and repair of dwellinghouses as required by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government will put a great stress on the resources of the department. Furthermore, it is likely that new legislation dealing with food hygiene and atmospheric pollution will give increased responsibilities to local authorities in the near future, and the department will be responsible for administering any contemplated measures.

I would like to thank my staff for their excellent work during the year and I would extend my appreciation and thanks to the Medical Officer of Health for his ready co-operation in all matters.

Finally, I very much appreciate the interest shown by the Chairman and members of this Committee in all matters affecting public health

HOUSING

As forecast in my last year's report, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government requested local authorities to take concrete steps to deal with the sub-standard housing problem in their own areas. This coincided with the coming into force of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

On the instructions of the Council I completed a preliminary survey of sub-standard accommodation in the Borough and from that survey a provisional five years programme of demolition and clearance was formulated. It is estimated that the total problem for treatment over a period of fifteen years is some 980 houses and in the first five years it is proposed to deal with dwellinghouses as follows: —

First Year	...	40
Second Year	...	73
Third Year	...	66
Fourth Year	...	78
Fifth Year	...	115

For the successful conclusion of this project it is obvious that the utmost co-operation must exist between the various departments of the Corporation and it will be necessary for the Housing Committee to have suitable alternative accommodation available at rents which the tenants can readily afford. It is also,

in my opinion, of great importance that suitable areas should be compulsorily purchased for use as new building sites. In other words, so far as practicable ugly gaps should not be left in the town but should be redeveloped.

The inspection of these unfit houses and the preparation of the necessary schedules for submission to the Ministry of Housing will put a heavy responsibility on the staff of the department. It is important to stress that the programme of clearance has been formulated only by a preliminary survey and that a full and complete survey and inspection will be necessary before further steps are taken.

In addition, it is hoped to be able to resume the pre-war practice of individual house-to-house inspections of dwellinghouses which can be made fit at a reasonable cost, and the subsequent enforcement of notice under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936. In the past few years the problem of unfit houses repairable at a reasonable cost has had, by force of circumstances, to be dealt with by securing first aid repairs principally under the Public Health Acts.

With the passing of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act it should be possible to insist that as a result of house to house inspections houses should be made fit for human habitation in all respects under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.

In previous reports I have commented on the high cost of repairs which, together with static rent control, has prevented owners from carrying out necessary repairs. Under the new Act the owner is given an inducement to increase rent to recompense him for expenditure on repairs. Furthermore, he is enabled to obtain grants from the local authority to carry out improvements to his property. On the other hand the tenant can withhold the payment of any increase in rent providing he obtains a Certificate of Disrepair from the local authority to the effect that the house is not in all respects fit for habitation. The issue of such certificates has caused some concern to myself and to officers in other authorities who have to interpret this legislation. I have recommended to the Council that back-to-back houses are not necessarily unfit for habitation purely by reason of being back-to-back houses. Furthermore, I have recommended that the provision of one water closet for two houses is the lowest standard of sanitary accommodation which should be accepted.

During the year, as will be seen from the statistical report, demolition orders have been made in respect of six dwellinghouses and voluntary closing orders have been accepted from the owners in respect of thirteen other premises. The Council in each of the above cases has rehoused the tenants in order to expedite the demolition of the buildings. In this respect I have to thank the Housing Manager for his ready co-operation and help.

As in former years all prospective tenants of Corporation houses are visited and their premises inspected, and the person is allocated only on a clear report from the department. In this way I am convinced that the infestation of Corporation houses by vermin has been reduced to a minimum.

The Health Committee maintained its policy of refusing applications for licensing of caravans, living vans and sites for such movable dwellings. The permanent occupation of such accommodation is very undesirable and tends to lower the housing standard of the district.

It would appear, therefore, that one can be optimistic about the future and that steady progress should be made in the clearance of unfit houses. On the other hand there is a long way to go before every house in the Borough is a complete unit, i.e. with a bath, hot water supply and separate sanitary accommodation.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH WORK

The day-to-day routine work of the department continued without respite and every effort was made to cover and deal with all matters which could affect public health. This field work, demanding constant vigilance, is a very important section of environmental hygiene, as for instance, the early detection and suppression of nuisances can be vital in protecting the health of the community.

As can be seen from the statistics, 543 complaints were made to the department and all were investigated by the staff.

There has been an increase in the number of complaints regarding noise. This problem of noise nuisance is one which is not covered by general statute although powers exist under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 for dealing with certain kinds of noise nuisance. It does appear in this era of mechanisation that further and more drastic steps might have to be taken by the Government to reduce nuisance from noise. Medical opinion seems to suggest that noise, particularly of an intermittent type, could have a far-reaching effect on the health of the individual.

All alterations and repairs to drains were inspected and where necessary tested, involving a total of some 419 visits.

The Council continued their efforts to secure the conversion of tippler closets and privy middens where practicable.

The water supply of the district was carefully watched both for quality and quantity. Samples were taken for bacteriological examination and for chemical analysis and the department was able to obtain a satisfactory and increased water supply to several houses in the Borough by informal discussion with the owners. Furthermore, an officer of the department was responsible for the adequate chlorination of the children's paddling pool in the Park, and samples of water taken from the public swimming baths and submitted for examination prove the adequacy of the supervision thereof.

The department continued its service to the public by providing dustbins at a wholesale price, a very necessary public health measure which enabled the department to insist on the provision of a standard type of refuse receptacle.

The total number of infectious diseases investigated by the officers of the department was 41, comprising 40 scarlet fever cases

and one diphtheria case. The incidence of such infectious diseases seems to be waning, and it is no doubt due to the vigorous national drive by medical and health authorities throughout the country over the past years.

I would refer once again to the keeping of animals in the Borough. It would appear that some members of the public think that they can keep pigs, poultry, etc., in any premises and in almost any position. It must be pointed out, therefore, that such occupation is subject to town planning and public health requirements and a relatively high standard of construction, particularly of drainage, is required. Unfortunately, however, established premises where animals are kept have to be supervised by the department with the very limited powers available, and until more stringent and far-reaching powers are available under statute little can be done in this direction, unless public nuisances are caused. There is little doubt that the position generally in this respect is most unsatisfactory as indeed it is in most towns of this type.

FOOD HYGIENE

One of the most important duties assigned to the department and probably the least known is the responsibility for ensuring the provision of a clean and wholesome food supply to the public. For this purpose regular and routine visits were made to food shops, warehouses and food preparation premises, totalling 263 visits. This not only involved a thorough inspection into the methods of preparation, storage and sale of food, but also the stressing of elementary food hygiene education both on employer and employee.

Generally speaking, a good standard of hygiene exists in the shops and most traders are aware of their responsibilities in this direction and there has been a gradual improvement in this direction over a period of years. This has been partly due to keener public discrimination and partly due to the efforts of the officers of the department.

Public opinion is, of course, behind any major improvements and if they insist, for instance, on wrapped bread, the manufacturer would soon direct his efforts on the production of wrapped bread.

During the year the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) No. 2 Order, 1954 came into operation in the Borough and thus the sale of raw milk ceased. All milk sold to the public is required to be bottled and designated as pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested. The total number of milk licences issued by the department was 94.

Referring back to food premises in general I believe there is still much to be done in educating the shop assistant, the bakery worker and the warehouse assistant in food hygiene. It is generally admitted that the hygiene of the individual in the food trades is of paramount importance and carelessness and apathy in this direction can quickly result in outbreaks of food poisoning amongst the public.

I can express some concern that canteens in factories are the subject of only limited supervision by the officers of the depart-

ment. As I have stated in previous reports, I believe that local authorities should be consulted fully in regard to the layout and provision of equipment of factory canteens and, furthermore, legislation should be provided to afford inspectors of local authorities full powers of supervision and control of such canteens.

During the year particular attention was paid to conditions in bakehouses and manufacturing and storage premises for ice cream and meat products.

As can be seen from the statistics, a total of 151 milk samples were taken for bacteriological examination and 25 samples for chemical analysis by the staff and in addition the County officers sampled other foods in the Borough.

Several complaints were reported to the Committee involving bread, milk and sweetmeats contaminated by foreign matter. In each case warning letters were sent to the manufacturers.

I had the opportunity during the year of visiting all licensed premises in the Borough with the licensing magistrates. I found little to complain of in the general sanitation and hygiene of these premises, although some improvement could be effected in the methods and facilities available for washing glasses. The accommodation for washing up was in most cases totally inadequate and the use of sterilising agents was very limited.

Perhaps the most important matter to report on during the year's activity was the return of slaughtering facilities and consequent meat inspection. This development involved the Committee in some long consideration of the issues involved. As will be appreciated the slaughterhouses in the Borough which were formerly registered have not been in use for some 14 years and consequently were in a state of disrepair. In addition, most of the premises were generally unsuitable according to modern standards for this purpose. As a result of meetings with the local butchers, the Committee marked out a short term policy of licensing slaughterhouses provided they complied with the schedule of requirements laid down. As a result, during the year three premises were licensed for a maximum period of 12 months.

It is hoped that the Council will adopt as a long term policy the provision of a municipal abattoir with modern and up-to-date facilities. The prospect of such an abattoir serving a larger area than the Borough should be borne in mind.

Coincidental with the return of meat inspection duties came an increase of the problem of the disposal of unsound food. The present arrangement whereby putrescible matter is normally destroyed at the destructor of the Bradford Cleansing Department and other food is buried in the refuse tips can only be considered a makeshift measure and the provision of an incinerator for this purpose is required.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

As you are aware I have, for many years, referred to the public apathy in regard to atmospheric pollution and of the need for vigorous and extensive measures to reduce the amount of deleterious and noxious vapours released in the atmosphere.

The biggest offenders of air pollution are, of course, industrial premises and domestic premises, both being equally responsible for the amount of smoke and gases laden with sulphur and other noxious materials, and both having a prejudicial effect on health and vegetation and the general amenities of the district.

The fact which does not seem to be generally realised is that when conditions are perfect for complete combustion there is no smoke, in other words a satisfactory air supply and a high temperature ignites the vapours and gases given off from coal and is a source of heat and energy which is otherwise wasted in the form of smoke.

To many people the industrial furnace has always been held responsible for smoke pollution, but it is a fact that the domestic fireplace with its low degree of efficiency (normally less than 25 per cent.) is a serious problem.

Bodies like the National Smoke Abatement Society and the West Riding Regional Smoke Abatement Committee, on both of which I represent the Borough Council, have been advocating the necessity for strong action in regard to coal smoke for many years, but they have been more or less unheeded. However, I believe the general public is now becoming increasingly aware of this problem, principally due to the London 'smogs', and public interest and opinion is such as to make possible some comprehensive steps.

In September of last year the West Riding Regional Smoke Abatement Committee organised a domestic smoke abatement campaign and achieved good publicity throughout the West Riding.

In November, 1954 the Beaver Report on air pollution was presented to Parliament by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and the Minister of Fuel and Power. The far-reaching recommendations made in dealing with atmospheric and industrial smoke, sulphur pollution and pollution from railway smoke and motor vehicle exhaust gases were such as to awaken great interest by enlightened bodies and parliamentarians, and the Minister of Housing and Local Government has promised that a Clean Air Bill will be put before Parliament in the very near future.

The local position regarding atmospheric pollution is little changed from past years. In an industrial area like Pudsey the public have accustomed themselves to smoke and grime, although several complaints were investigated in regard to excessive smoke pollution from industrial premises. The usual excuse of industrial managements is that the fuel supplied to them is of inferior quality but I am satisfied that in addition to this factor there is a good deal of negligence and carelessness among stokers and boiler operatives.

The absence of legal powers to deal with smoke other than black smoke severely restricted the activities of the staff, but advice was given in many instances and warnings in cases which warranted such action.

I would suggest that the Council might give some lead in regard to the problem of domestic pollution by installing smoke reducing grates in Council houses, as the extra cost so incurred is infinitesimal compared to the ultimate value of such a project.

I am informed by local merchants that there is a greater demand for coke than ever, although to make this fuel popular it must be cheaper than coal and the user must be provided with suitable means of burning it, i.e. a specially constructed grate.

The overall picture, therefore, regarding atmospheric pollution is very much the same as hitherto, but the future regarding national measures to abate the menace of coal smoke appears very promising indeed.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The inspection of all factories for sanitary accommodation and means of escape in case of fire and the inspection of all non-mechanical factories for all purposes continued to be the responsibility of the department.

As can be seen from the statistics 132 visits were made to factories with power and 26 visits to factories without power. This section of the work received as much attention as it was possible to give to it, albeit I would like to see all factories inspected at least twice a year. The total number of factories on the register was 221 including 33 bakehouses.

52 visits were also made to outworkers premises, that is where work such as burling and mending is done at home by the housewife for a local manufacturer. Local industrialists are not paying due attention to the requirements of the Factories Act in regard to outworkers, as it is their duty to notify the local authority twice per year of the names and addresses of outworkers on their lists, and I am satisfied that not all take this trouble.

RODENT INFESTATION

The local authority is responsible under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 to carry out regular inspections of the district so as to prevent damage and danger to health by major infestations of rats and mice.

In my opinion, there is no real problem in Pudsey regarding this matter. The topography and general layout of the district is such that, together with the type of industrial premises which are prevalent and the fact that sewers are normally running fairly full and at steep gradients, are all factors against establishment of rodent colonies in the Borough.

The statistical report shows that a total of 324 visits were made to domestic and industrial premises. In addition, regular treatment of the refuse tips, the sewage works and other premises prone to infestation was carried out, and inspection and pre-baiting of the public sewers in the Borough was regularly maintained.

I am convinced that the general public have co-operated by reporting cases of infestation because they know that the department will speedily act on such complaints and that the service is free and is designed to prevent major infestations.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

During the year an additional public convenience was opened at Stanningey Bottom, and thus met a long felt need in that part

of the Borough. Cleansing of this block has been rather difficult because of the asphalt floor and the non-tiled surfaces. It is significant to note that within a few days of this block being opened, damage such as broken windows, cistern pull chains missing and defacement of walls occurred.

Various blocks of public conveniences throughout the Borough were maintained and cleansed regularly, although much reconstruction work is necessary to bring them up to date.

There is, of course, a great need for additional conveniences, particularly for females, in various parts of the district.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

This important service to the public was maintained with some difficulty due to labour shortage throughout the year. A normal collection service of 6½ working days was continued, and the absence of complaints showed that the department gave an eminently satisfactory service.

During the year demonstrations were given of mechanical refuse collection vehicles, but the Committee finally decided to order, as a replacement, a Karrier 10 cubic yards vehicle.

All men engaged on refuse collection were provided with overalls and protective gloves. Canteen facilities were available at the depot for men who wished to stay for dinner.

I would draw the attention of the Committee to the fact that since the war well over 1,200 new houses have been built in the Borough and that it will prove necessary in the near future to reorganise the refuse collection service by providing an additional vehicle and gang. The aim of the department should be to provide a weekly collection of refuse throughout the Borough and this can only be achieved by additional staff and vehicles.

I would draw the attention of the general public to the danger which might arise from all night burning fires. Hot ashes placed in the dustbin and then emptied into the refuse vehicle within a short time can cause a serious fire in the vehicle and furthermore, hot ashes mixed in the normal loads of refuse can quickly cause a tip fire. In fact, such fires occurred on two or three occasions and caused the department some difficulty and embarrassment. Furthermore, the public should realise that only refuse in a satisfactory container, i.e. a proper galvanised iron dustbin, can be collected. The department cannot normally be responsible for refuse contained in tea chests, buckets, etc. and for furniture such as old settees and beds.

Probably due to the inferior type of fuel used some householders are equipping themselves with additional dustbins, and I issue a warning against the expansion of such a practice as this would inevitably slow down the rate of refuse collection.

The department continued, as a free service, the collection of trade refuse from shops and business premises. This service, I think, was greatly appreciated and resulted in the collection of much additional waste paper and cardboard from such premises.

The weekly emptying of pail closets and the fortnightly emptying of privy middens from premises not connected to the public sewer was maintained throughout the year. For this purpose a special tank was fitted to a vehicle and the contents disposed of at the Corporation's sewage works.

Disposal of refuse was by controlled tipping on sites at Long Mile Quarry, Woodhall Hills, and Uppermoor Quarries, Smalewell. A set back occurred at the latter site due to an outbreak of fire from spontaneous combustion, and this retarded the development of the site.

In the summer months, despite every effort to cover all refuse after completion of tipping, each day there was a considerable amount of disturbance of tipped refuse by trespassers. It is difficult to understand what prompts a person to delve into a rubbish tip and put the department to such inconvenience.

I would remark upon the tremendous amount of paper which is tipped due to some members of the public not segregating such paper at the source. Once paper gets into the vehicle, and then into the tip it becomes virtually irrecoverable, and, furthermore, it presents a serious problem in the operation of controlled tipping. It was possible to keep the tips well ashed over even in the summer-time due to the co-operation of the Leeds Cleansing Department in supplying screened dust and ashes. The provision of adequate covering material to a controlled tip is undeniably the key to effective control, and I personally welcome boiler ashes from local factories, churches, etc.

SALVAGE

The collection and disposal of salvage, particularly waste paper and rags has become a very important part of the activities of the department. The revenue obtained from this work has been a valuable subsidy in reducing the cost of refuse collection and disposal and has, in fact, reduced the overall costs to such an extent as to **make the whole service one of the most economical in this part of the country.**

The revenue obtained from waste paper, rags and other forms of salvage during the year amounted to £2,753 and was almost equivalent to a 4d. rate. Since 1940 the department has collected salvage to the value of £31,112. There seems to be little doubt that the collection of salvage by local authorities has come to be a permanent feature of the income of such authorities, originally arising as it did from the war needs of the country from 1940 onwards.

Some years ago I put forward a comprehensive scheme for the establishment of a modern cleansing and salvage depot, and I am firmly convinced that money spent on such a project, which would involve the provision of a picking belt, electro-magnetic tin separation, segregation of all materials of any value, would be amply justified by the increased revenue obtainable from such plant.

During the year the market for waste paper and rags was steady, although there was a tendency towards increased prices

for waste paper. Increases in the price of waste paper is a two edged sword. Although it brings in an increased revenue from the waste paper collected, it tends to reduce the waste paper available, as private firms and other organisations commence collection of waste paper if they find it an economical proposition. On the other hand, the Corporation, by collecting waste paper simultaneously with refuse collection, can achieve results with the minimum expenditure and can thus make a success of collection when the price is below the economic level required by a private firm.

The interest shown in waste paper collection by local authorities is proved by the fact that the contract for the purchase of all waste paper produced by the Corporation was extended for a further five years.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

I hold the position as inspector for this authority under the Diseases of Animals Acts. In co-operation with the West Riding Police all outbreaks of notifiable diseases are investigated and measures taken to secure isolation, disinfection, destruction of carcasses and any other measures which are required to prevent the spread of disease.

During the year no outbreaks of any importance occurred, although cases of swine fever were notified from Tyersal and from Old Marsh.

PETROLEUM ACTS

During the year 57 licences were issued in respect of the storage of petroleum spirit and/or mixtures thereof, and one licence for the storage of Calcium Carbide.

The duties under the Petroleum Acts include the inspection of all licensed premises to ensure compliance with the Acts, and the inspection and testing of all new storage tanks and pumps.

An unfortunate accident involving a serious injury to the pump attendant occurred at a Stanningley garage on 24th October. This accident involved the submission of a complete report to the Home Office by the West Riding County Fire Service and myself.

In all 95 visits were made to premises under this Act.

SHOPS ACTS

During the year the register of shops was completely revised and for the purpose of these Acts, a total of 503 visits was made. Due to staff shortage it was not possible to give the attention to these Acts I would desire.

The provision of adequate requirements for the health and comfort of shop assistants and the restrictions affecting the weekly half holidays and general closing hours, including Sunday closing hours, requires much more attention. There are in existence several weekly half holiday orders and closing orders affecting certain classes of shops and certain districts of the Borough. It is impossible with this lack of uniformity to adequately cover the Borough administratively, and I would recommend the Finance Committee to take steps to straighten out the tangle of local orders.

With the increase in competition it will be necessary to devote more attention to closing hours and Sunday closing than hitherto, and the provision of additional staff for this purpose may prove necessary.

OTHER DUTIES

Other duties undertaken by the department include the administration of the Pet Animals Act, 1951, the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 and the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

I acted as local training officer for civil defence and together with Mr. J. V. Webster, as civil defence instructors.

CONCLUSION

I would like to thank the Committee for allowing me to attend the Annual Conference of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association at Southport in September. As I have said before, Conferences are valuable by enabling delegates to interchange ideas one with the other and to obtain different views on problems encountered during the day to day work.

With the increased activity in housing repairs and slum clearance, the increased work in connection with meat and food inspection, and the possibility of the coming into force of a new Food and Drugs Act, and the requirements of the department in regard to the administration of the Shops Acts, I cannot over emphasise the necessity for additional inspectorial staff, and I hope in the coming year the Committee will see their way to increase the establishment of sanitary inspectors in the department.

Finally, I feel that the department has been responsible for a good deal of valuable routine work, work which often goes unsung, and which is vital to the health of the community, and the success of the efforts of the members of my staff can only be assessed by the general public health picture of the district. The term sanitary inspector is now very much a misnomer, as a modern health officer is more of an adviser than an inspector, and the scope of his duties goes far beyond the term inspection.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

H. FOSTER,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Public Health Act

Housing Act

Food and Drugs Act

34

Factories Act		
Factories with power	122	10
Factories without power	23	3
Outworkers	49	13
Miscellaneous	4	—
Shops Act		
Forms	23	—
Health (Sec. 38, 1950)	11	—
Miscellaneous	466	3
Petroleum Act		
Petroleum stores	91	4
Pests Act		
Rat infestation	68	124
Mouse infestation	47	85
Visits	7	—
Sewer manholes	15	51
Diseases of Animals Acts		
Visits	19	2
West Riding County Council Act		
Hairdressers	6	5
Miscellaneous		
Interviews	894	—
Meetings, etc.	65	—
Pet animals	1	3
Public conveniences	10	2
Miscellaneous	40	12
	<hr/> 12993	<hr/> 4020

UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED

Meat	350 tins	689 lbs. 14oz. + 1190lbs. 10oz.
Fish	38 „	24 ³ / ₄ lbs. + 28lbs.
Shellfish	15 „	4 ¹ / ₄ lbs.
Vegetables	551 „	536 ¹ / ₄ lbs. + 65lbs.
Eggs	5 „	72 lbs.
Eggs (Shell)	1111 in number	
Soup	62 tins	78 lbs.
Milk	134 „	123 ¹ / ₂ lbs.
Fruit	772 „	874 lbs.
Cream	2 „	1 ¹ / ₂ lbs.
Bacon		34 lbs.
Cheese		32 lbs.
Tripe and Cowheels		27 ¹ / ₄ lbs.
Flour	5 bags	15 lbs.
Cocoa	2 packets	¹ / ₂ lb.

Custard power	2 packets	1 lb.
Steamed Pudding		
Mixture	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Ham	3	$14\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Sponge Mixture	10	$3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
S.R. Flour	2	6 lbs.
Boiled Ham		3 lbs.
Skim Milk Powder	1 tin	112 lbs.
Cream Cheese		12 lbs.
Vinegar	1 gallon	
		<hr/> 3948 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. <hr/>

NOTICES

	Served		Complied with	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
House repair	126	24	56	16
Public Health Act	472	44	373	25
Factories	25	0	7	0
Food and Drugs	22	0	7	1
Shops	4	0	0	0
Housing	0	0	0	2
Rats and Mice	1	0	0	0
Default Action	0	1	2	6
	<hr/> 524	<hr/> 45	<hr/> 389	<hr/> 34

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE

Floors repaired	9
Wallplaster repaired	13
Ceilingplaster repaired	6
Windows repaired	7
Windows made to open	2
Doors repaired	1
Fireplaces repaired	6
Fireplaces renewed	1
Fireback boiler replaced	1
Ovens repaired/renewed	3
Staircases repaired	1
Sinks replaced/repared	3
Waste pipes repaired	8
Waste pipes cleared	3
Water supply repaired	2
Water supply improved	1
Roofs repaired	32
Chimneys repaired	4
Flues tested	4
Walls repaired	5
Eavesgutters repaired/renewed	17
Eavesgutters provided	3
Valley gutters repaired	2
Rainwater pipes repaired/renewed	7
Yards cleansed	1

W.C.s provided	14
W.C.s repaired	24
Waste W.C.s converted	3
Defective pailclosets replaced	4
Privies converted to pail closets	6
Dustbins provided	310
Rooms cleansed,.... ..	5
Rooms disinfected	42
Rooms fumigated (vermin)	5
Rooms sprayed (vermin)	37
Premises disinfested (rats)	16
Houses demolished	7
Premises drained to sewer... ..	1
Drains tested	267
Drains inspected	139
Drains cleared	96
Drains repaired	16
Drains provided	19
Inspection chamber repaired	5
Inspection chamber provided	12

Factories

Floor repaired	1
Ventilated space improved	1
Conveniences cleansed	5
Water supply repaired	1
Fire escape provided	1
Factories cleansed	1

Food Preparation Premises

Improved	2
Fried Fish Shops improved	1
Fried Fish Shops cleansed	4

Miscellaneous

Offensive accumulation removed	4
Ashpit demolished	1
Cesspools emptied	6
Pig keeping discontinued	1
Use of swill boiler discontinued	1
Dangerous building demolished	1
Septic tanks improved	1

TOTAL SALVAGE YIELD 1940-1954 INCLUSIVE
6,178 tons. Value £31,112

Material	1940/1948		1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		Totals	
	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £
Paper	1549	9000	269	1622	244	1450	266	3703	258	2604	342	2237	362	2466	3290	23082
Textiles	63	1237	5	106	5	79	4	120	5	103	4	85	3	55	9	1785
Metals	561	812	0.1	4	0.5	8	0.25	11	27	94	28	95	22	113	638	1137
Glass	87	379	3	7	—	—	4	9	5	8	1	1	—	—	100	404
Bones	22	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	100
Kitchen waste	1292	2376	205	521	134	363	119	345	115	368	121	511	30	119	2016	4603
Rubber	13	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	31
TOTAL	3587	13935	482	2260	383	1900	393	4188	410	3177	496	2929	417	2753	6168	31142

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The staff of the section varied in numbers and difficulties have been experienced in regard to suitable labour. The staff is normally made up of one General Foreman, one Assistant Foreman, four Chargehands, six Drivers, eight dustmen, two salvage workers and two tipmen.

The number of vehicles comprises three C.K.3 collectors (10 cubic yards capacity), three Karrier Bantams (7 cubic yards capacity) and one Commer Van.

During the year 469,624 dustbins, 676 privies and 4,381 pail closets were emptied at a total cost of approximately £11,117.

The department was responsible for collecting refuse from 11,061 dwellinghouses and 780 other premises, making a grand total of 11,841 premises.

In connection therewith refuse is removed from 11,501 dustbins and 120 privy middens, cesspools and pailclosets.

SALVAGE SCHEME

The total amount of salvage collected in the year 1954 realised the sum of £2,753.

Since salvage work commenced in the Borough in July, 1940, the total amount collected is 6,178 tons, valued at £31,112.

Salvage Figures

	Tons	Cwt.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	362	9 ¹ / ₄	2,465	13	10
Textiles	2	10	55	11	9
Metals	21	15 ³ / ₄	112	16	0
Kitchen Waste ...	30	6 ¹ / ₄	118	16	8
	417	11 ¹ / ₄	£2,752	18	3

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The number of water closets in the Borough is 11,620 approximately, including waste water closets.

In areas without satisfactory means of drainage the department empties and cleanses 117 pail closets and privy middens.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The factories on the register are as follows: —

Factories (Mechanical)	160
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	28
Bakehouses	33

Visits have been made by the technical staff to inspect premises for the provisions as to health and for the sufficiency of means of escape in case of fire as follows:—

Factories (Mechanical)	132
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	26
Bakehouses	74

Special attention was given to conditions in bakehouses.

HOUSING

I. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 790
- (b) Number of inspections made for that purpose .. 1024
- (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations 33
- (b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ... 37
- (3) Number of dwellinghouses needing further action:
 - (a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation Approximately 980
houses in clearance problem. Detailed survey required to confirm this figure.
 - (b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 221

II. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:

- Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers 181

III. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:

Proceedings under Public Health Acts & Housing Acts:

- (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 126
- (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:
 - (a) By owners 16
 - (b) By local authority in default of owners 6

IV. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV, Overcrowding:

- (1) (a) Number of dwellinghouses overcrowded at end of the year (known) 141
- (b) Number of families dwelling therein 196
- (c) Number of persons dwelling therein ... (approx.) 700
- (2) (a) Number of new cases of overcrowding during the year 52
- (b) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved 50
- (c) Number of persons concerned in such cases (approx.) 230

N.B.—A housing survey is required to obtain reliable information as to the real position in the Borough.

Information Required under Article 31 of Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925-32

(1) The number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for habitation	221
(2) The number of houses the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	181
(3) The number of representations made to the local authority with a view to	
(a) The serving of notices requiring the execution of works	nil
or	
(b) The making of demolition or closing orders	20
(4) The number of notices served requiring the execution of works	nil
(5) The number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	2
(6) The number of demolition or closing orders made	6
(7) The number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under subsection (3) of section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936	13
(8) The number of houses demolished	12

General Housing Conditions:

(a) Total number of houses in the district	11061
(b) Number of Council houses in above	2134
(c) New houses provided by local authority during the year (permanent)	174
(d) New houses provided by private enterprise during the year	74

During the year 350 nuisances were dealt with as compared to 296 in 1953. The number of complaints made to the department was 381. Visits made by the **inspectorial** staff cover a wide field as shown in the statistics.

Amongst the visits were:—

139 primary visits to inspect drainage work.
267 visits to test drains.

Tests include the hydraulic, colour and chemical tests.

134 visits were made to supervise the refuse collection service.

44 visits to investigate infectious diseases were made, and 31 premises were disinfected in connection therewith. I would again draw the attention of the Council to the need for a steam disinfecter.

442 visits were made to applicants for Council houses who pleaded overcrowding or living in insanitary conditions.

Frequent sampling of water supplies was undertaken, particularly from premises not connected to the public mains supply, and were submitted for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination as follows:—

Bacteriological Examination:

Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
19	19	—

Chemical Analysis:

Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1	1	—

One dwellinghouse only is not connected to the public mains.
There are no ashpits in use in the Borough.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

(a) Milk Supply

(1) The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is responsible for the supervision of the production side of the milk trade. This authority is responsible for ensuring satisfactory distribution.

The number of persons licensed to retail milk was 39 and 55 shopkeepers.

The number of dairies in the Borough was 9.

The number of dairy inspections made during the year was 14.

18 samples of raw and heat treated milk were taken for bacteriological examination by the methylene blue test, with the following results:—

Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
18	—

(2) Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949

Licences to dealers in designated milk were issued by the Borough Council as follows:—

No. of licences to deal in "Tuberculin Tested" milk	29
No. of licences to deal in "Pasteurised" milk	28
No. of licences to deal in "Sterilised" milk	69
No. of licences to deal in "Accredited" milk	3
No. of supplementary licences to deal in "T.T." milk	11
No. of supplementary licences to deal in "Pasteurised" milk	11
No. of supplementary licences to deal in "Sterilised" milk	12
No. of supplementary licences to deal in "Accredited" milk	1

147 samples of designated milk were taken in the Borough for bacteriological examination as follows:—

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	52	1
Tuberculin Tested	25	7
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	60	—
Sterilised	1	—
Accredited	1	—

(3) Chemical Analysis

A total of 25 samples of milk were obtained in the Borough by the Sanitary Inspectors for this purpose. Two samples did not comply with the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939. Cautions were issued in both cases.

(b) **Meat and Other Foods**

The department administered the operation of the Byelaws made in 1950 as to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and the Sale of Food in the open air. This work was carried out during the normal routine work of inspecting food premises.

During the year 252 visits were made to examine freshly killed meat and food suspected of being unfit for human consumption, and as can be seen from the statistics approximately 3948½lbs. of food were certified as unfit and surrendered to the department for destruction.

Meat Inspection	Carcases Inspected and Condemned				
	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number killed	61	13	5	130	4
Number inspected	61	13	5	130	4

All diseases, except tuberculosis

Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	8	2	—	14	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis	13.11%	15.38%	—	10.67%	—

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	9	4	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	14.75%	30.77%	—	—	—

Section 14

167 premises are registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and 338 visits were made during the year. These food premises, by type, are as follows:—

Ice Cream Premises ...	90
Fish and Chip Shops ...	40
Cafes, etc.	5
Meat Products	32
	—
	167
	—

28 samples of ice cream were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination, with the following results:—

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
20	3	3	2

Premises registered for manufacture of ice cream ... 7
Premises registered for sale and storage of ice cream 90

Food Shops

The number of food shops in the Borough, by type of business, is :—

Bakehouses	33
Ice Cream Manufacturers	7
Chocolate Moulding Factory	1
Milk Pasteuriser	1
Fish and Chip Shops	40
Butchers... ..	36
Grocers, etc.	115
Greengrocers	32
Confectioners	30
Fishmongers	1
Tripe Dealers	3
Sweet Shops	25
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars ...	5
Ice Cream Retailers	90

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES

(a) Petroleum (Consolidated) Act, 1928

Licences were granted in respect of premises under this Act as follows: —

Licences to store petroleum spirit ...	58
Licence to store carbide of calcium ...	1

95 visits were made to such premises.

(b) Diseases of Animals Acts

The department co-operates with the West Riding County Police in this matter. 21 inspections were made for this purpose.

(c) Pests Act, 1950

A free advisory and infestation service for destruction of mice and rats has been given to householders over a period of many years. Furthermore, practical assistance at reasonable charge and free advice on rat proofing has been available to industrial premises.

You will note that a total of 40 disinfestations were carried out at domestic premises. 331 visits and revisits were made by sanitary inspectors in respect of 66 complaints of rat and mouse infestation. 66 visits were made in connection with the test treatment of public sewers.

I am satisfied that the incidence of infestation in the Borough remains at a comparatively low level.

(d) Shops Acts

11 visits were made to inspect the health and comfort arrangements for the assistants, and 23 to inspect statutory forms. Visits were made so far as was possible with other commitments.

H. FOSTER,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY—SANITARY DEPARTMENT

Details of Public Cleansing Costs for Year ended 31st March, 1955

Revenue Account	Collection £	Disposal £	Total £	Percentage %
GROSS EXPENDITURE:				
(i) Labour	7013	855	7868	53.67
(ii) Transport	4703	339	5042	34.39
(iii) Plant, equipment, land, buildings	654	100	754	5.14
(iv) Other items	888	109	997	6.80
(v) Total gross expenditure	13258	1403	14661	100.00
GROSS INCOME	697	2847	3544	—
NET COST	12561	1444Cr.	11117	—

Unit Costs

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Gross cost per ton, labour only	13	1	1	8	14	9
Gross cost per ton, transport only ...	8	10	8		9	6
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton ...	23	6	2	9Cr.	20	9
	£		£		£	
Net cost per 1,000 population	409		47Cr.		362	
Net cost per 1,000 premises	1061		122Cr.		939	

Operational Statistics

Total refuse	10700 tons
Area	5323 acres
Population	30660 persons
Weight per 1,000 population per day ...	19.1 cwts.
Number of premises and houses	11841 premises
Average length of haul	1.75 miles
Total refuse disposed of	10280 tons
Method of disposal: Controlled tipping ...	100%

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
COSTING RETURNS 1953/4—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Local Authority	Acreage	Population	Weight per 1000 Population per day Cwts.	Net Cost per ton Shillings	Net Cost per 1000 Population £	Net Cost per 1000 premises £	Gross Cost per ton Labour Transport Shillings	Salvage Income £	Trade Refuse Income £
*Non-County Boroughs									
Average	679262	7035380	15.4	33/3d.	473	1524	21/10d. 14/10d.	772017	63773
Pudsey M.B....	5323	30660	18.3	21/1d.	352	929	13/8d. 10/9d.	2868	—
Darwen M.B.	5959	30400	12.5	49/1d.	561	1503	27/6d. 19/8d.	1673	96
Batley M.B. ...	4461	39930	15.5	24/4d.	349	903	14/4d. 8/10d.	377	32
Mid'leton M.B.	5170	32850	13.2	38/8d.	467	1285	27/0d. 13/8d.	2785	25
Morley M.B....	9529	39560	18.1	27/8d.	459	1238	17/2d. 12/7d.	1754	—
Nelson M.B....	3446	33510	13.5	32/5d.	400	997	32/9d. 16/1d.	7895	39
Har'gate M.B.	8314	51290	22.2	22/4d.	449	1280	14/9d. 9/10d.	3934	277
Keighley M.B.	23611	55940	14	32/3d.	438	1079	14/1d. 18/11d.	2926	510
Bradford C.B.	25504	286600	15.5	31/0d.	440	1123	21/1d. 12/11d.	17699	3968
Leeds C.B. ...	38297	505500	16.8	41/6d.	637	1842	27/11d. 14/11d.	43752	6610
Spen. U.D.C....	8253	36760	15.8	28/7d.	413	1104	18/11d. 12/6d.	1631	133
Shipley U.D.C.	2184	32740	16.8	27/5d.	420	1198	24/5d. 11/2d.	3718	703
C'stl'f'd U.D.C.	4394	42580	27.2	18/11d.	472	1606	12/11d. 8/0d.	2773	12
Bingley U.D.C.	11418	21780	14	38/4d.	489	1317	29/6d. 15/9d.	2274	35

N.B. Submitted only from authorities with population of 20,000 or over.

N.B. No returns submitted for Aireborough U.D.C. or Brighouse M.B.

* Refers to Non-County Boroughs other than coal mining or sea-side towns.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION 5

The Division consists of the following Districts:—

	Population (Mid 1954)	Area (in acres)
Pudsey Borough	30,840	5,323
Horsforth Urban District ...	13,960	2,706
Aireborough Urban District ..	27,450	6,856

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer—
G. P. HOLDERNESS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer—
HELEN M. MITCHELL, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant County Medical Officer
CECILIA TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.

Clinic Medical Officers (part-time)—
KATHLEEN B. CARR, M.B., Ch.B.
C. W. DUDLEY, M.B., Ch.B.
T. H. ELMER, M.B., Ch.B.
W. W. POLLOCK, M.B., Ch. B.
N. PYECROFT, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
G. TWYNHOLM-MASON, M.B., Ch.B.

Dental Officers—
S. MITCHINSON, L.D.S.
S. LEVINSON, L.D.S.
P. W. THORNTON, L.D.S.

Superintendent Health Visitor—
Vacant.

Health Visitors and School Nurses—
Miss P. I. ADAMSON, S.R.N.
Mrs. M. A. BURGOYNE, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.M.P.A., H.V. Cert.
Miss E. B. CRIBB, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. M. DAWE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss I. EMERY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
(Appointed July, 1954)
Miss J. M. FITTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
(Appointed July, 1954)
Mrs. E. E. GREEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. N. S. HOLLIDAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. I. MORTIMER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss A. J. MOVERLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss M. E. MARGERISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss E. B. WHITAKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I., H.V.Cert.

Tuberculosis Visitor—
Mrs. S. A. CUNLIFFE, S.R.N. (Transferred).
Miss M. W. PEASE, S.R.N., S.C.M., B.T.A. (Cert.)
(Appointed March, 1954).

Assistant Health Visitors—

Mrs. A. L. BLAND, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time).

Mrs. B. J. EDWARDS, S.R.N. (Resigned December, 1954)

Midwives—

Miss W. GIBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Relief).

Mrs. D. LAURIE, S.C.M.

Miss R. RICHARDSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. RUST, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned April, 1954).

Mrs. M. WATTS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned October, 1954).

Miss J. E. P. WHITFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(Resigned November, 1954).

Mrs. G. M. WOODHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Home Nurses—

Mrs. H. M. BURNELL, S.R.N., Queen's Nursing Sister (Relief)

Miss J. E. HARDY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nursing Sister.

Miss O. M. ILLINGWORTH, R.M.P.A.

(Resigned November, 1954)

Mrs. O. L. LONGLEY, S.R.N.

Mrs. M. MOORE, S.R.N. (Appointed October, 1954).

Mrs. A. L. PARNHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss N. M. ROBSON, S.R.N. (Resigned November, 1954).

Mrs. A. WALTON, S.E.A.N. (Deceased April, 1954).

Mrs. D. WARD, S.R.N.

Miss J. E. P. WHITFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(Appointed December, 1954)

Miss A. WILKINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (T.B. Nurs. Cert.),
Queen's Nursing Sister.

Mrs. D. WILSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nursing Sister.

Day Nurseries**Matrons—**

Guiseley: Miss E. N. CANHAM, Nursery Nurse Certificate
R.S.I., Nursery Training College Certificate.

(Resigned November, 1954).

Yeadon: Mrs. D. CUNLIFFE, S.R.N.

(Resigned November, 1954).

Pudsey: Miss E. MOORE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Horsforth: Mrs. I. BRADLEY, S.R.N.

Mental Health Social Worker—

Miss E. BUCK.

Mental Health Home Teacher—

Mrs. J. A. ROOKS

V.D. Social Worker—

Miss E. M. SENIOR, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Speech Therapist—

Miss K. THOMAS, L.C.S.T. (Transferred May, 1954).

Mrs. A. S. LEE (Transferred May, 1954).

CONSULTANT STAFF AT SPECIALIST SCHOOL CLINICS—

(Provided by Leeds Regional Hospital Board)

Consultant Ophthalmologist—

R. BURNS, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Resigned September, 1954).

T. S. SEVER'S, M.B., B.S., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

(Appointed December, 1954).

Consultant Aural Surgeon—

H. MORUS JONES, M.C., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon—

J. WISHART, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.

(Provided by Leeds University Department of Paediatrics)

Paediatrician—

R. J. PUGH, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

1. Births

The births notified during the year assignable to the Division were as follows:—

	Domiciliary		Institutional		Total
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
Pudsey M.B.	103	2	314	8	427
Horsforth U.D.	30	—	174	1	205
Aireborough U.D.	57	3	280	6	346
Totals	190	5	768	15	978

It is evident from the above figures that the present trend towards confinement in hospitals and maternity homes in preference to confinement at home continues, only 20 per cent. of confinements taking place at home. One of the main factors responsible for this situation is the ready availability of beds in maternity units provided by the Regional Hospital Board in this area.

2. Domiciliary Midwifery

The number of midwives in the Division was reduced during the year from seven to four by the resignations of Mrs. Rust and Mrs. Watts in Pudsey and the transfer of Miss Whitfield to the Home Nursing Service in Aireborough. In view of the reduction in the amount of domiciliary midwifery no new appointments were made to replace these midwives, but their areas were allocated to the remaining midwives. One of the midwives undertakes relief duties in the Division.

The number of domiciliary confinements attended by midwives during the year was as follows:—

	Attended by County Midwives		Attended by Independent Midwives	
	Dr. not present	Dr. present	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurse
Pudsey M.B.	96	1	—	—
Horsforth U.D.	27	4	—	—
Aireborough U.D.	56	9	—	—
Totals	179	14	—	—

In addition to domiciliary confinements, the midwives also attended 548 cases confined in hospitals and maternity homes who were discharged home before the end of the lying-in period.

All the midwives are qualified to administer Gas and Air Analgesia and are equipped with the necessary apparatus. They are also authorised to administer pethidine analgesia. The following table gives the number of cases in which these analgesics were administered by domiciliary midwives during the year:—

	Gas and Air	Pethidine
Pudsey M.B.	80	50
Horsforth U.D.	21	14
Aireborough U.D.	43	21

3. Institutional Confinements

All applications for Regional Hospital Board maternity accommodation for expectant mothers in this Division are made by the ante-natal clinic or the patient's own doctor, to the Ilkley and Otley Hospital Management Committee, and accommodation is booked in one or other of the following maternity homes according to the wishes of the patient:—

Four Gables Maternity Home, Horsforth ...	20 beds
The General Hospital, Otley	20 beds
St. Winifred's Maternity Home, Ilkley	12 beds

At each of these units it is possible for the patient's own doctor to attend the confinement if desired.

Prior notice of the discharge of maternity cases from the Maternity Unit under the control of the Ilkley and Otley Management Committee is sent direct to the Divisional Public Health Office, thus enabling immediate follow up by the midwife or the health visitor, as appropriate, to be arranged.

4. Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

Prior to the inception of the National Health Service ante-natal care was mainly provided at the ante-natal clinics of local authorities. Now an increasing number of general practitioners are providing ante-natal care for their booked patients under the Maternity Medical Service of the National Health Service Act and more women are seeking a bed in hospital. These factors have led to a marked reduction in attendance at some of the clinics.

The following attendances were made during the year:—

Name of Clinic	No. of Sessions held per Month	No. of Patients who attended during Year		Total No. of Attendances	
		ante-natal	post-natal	ante-natal	post-natal
PUDSEY	4	180	45	839	45
FARSLEY	4	147	1	504	1
CALVERLEY ..	1	53	17	195	17
HORSFORTH	2	22	10	67	10
RAWDON	1	36	7	110	7
YEADON	2	27	8	102	8
GUISELEY	4	40	5	171	5

5. Ante-Natal Relaxation Exercise Clinics

These clinics, by teaching the mother the functions of labour pains and the course of labour, by teaching her relaxation and preparing her for labour by a course of ante-natal exercises, can do much to help her to approach her confinement with understanding and confidence.

Owing to the resignation of Mrs. Watts it was necessary to suspend the relaxation sessions at the Pudsey Clinic from October. These sessions will be re-commenced as soon as staff is available. Sessions were commenced at the Horsforth Clinic in June and it is intended to extend these facilities to the rest of the Division when possible.

Ante-Natal Relaxation Exercise Clinics

NAME OF CLINIC	NO. OF SESSIONS HELD PER MONTH	NO. OF PATIENTS WHO ATTENDED DURING THE YEAR	TOTAL NO. OF ATTENDANCES
Pudsey	4	26	152
Farsley	4	30	180
Calverley	4	25	142
Horsforth	4	15	118

6. Dental Treatment for Expectant Mothers

Facilities are available for expectant and nursing mothers to receive priority dental treatment through the County Council's Scheme either at the County's Dental Clinic, Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey, or from their own dentist. The services of a private dental practitioner can, however, only be utilised under the scheme when it is not reasonable to expect the patient to attend a County Dental Clinic. Under the scheme all treatment, including the provision of dentures, is entirely free.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

1. Infant Welfare Clinics

The following attendances were made during the year:—

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES — 1954

CLINIC	No. OF SESSIONS PER MONTH	No. OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE WHO FIRST ATTENDED A CENTRE OF THIS LOCAL AUTHORITY DURING THE YEAR	No. OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED DURING YEAR AND WERE BORN IN			TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED	NO. OF ATTENDANCES MADE BY CHILDREN WHO AT DATE OF ATTENDANCE WERE			TOTAL ATTENDANCES
			1954	1953	1952-1949		Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	
Pudsey	8	161	142	149	125	416	1791	342	173	2306
Farsley	4	101	81	98	94	273	1541	385	179	2105
Calverley	4	48	47	60	73	180	868	302	259	1429
Horsforth	4	125	120	91	82	293	1769	377	161	2307
Rawdon	4	61	53	54	79	186	895	190	265	1350
Yeadon	4	100	92	73	89	254	1343	349	159	1851
Guiseley	4	101	94	77	119	290	1327	390	440	2157
Total ..	32	697	629	602	661	1892	9534	2335	1636	13505

2. Day Nurseries

During the year the County Council revised its policy regarding Day Nurseries.

In accordance with the revised policy no places can be provided in Day Nurseries for children of mothers who enter industry unless it is necessary for any mother to go out to work on account of the fact that she is the principal support of the family. The accommodation is provided for, and must be restricted to, health cases where the mother is not working except as the principal support of the family, or where the father has the care of the children and is deprived of the services of his wife by reason of death, divorce or separation and has no housekeeper. Bad housing accommodation per se cannot be accepted as a reason for admission in the absence of an overriding health reason. Examples of cases which may be accepted are:—

- (a) The young child whose mother is ill or lying-in.
- (b) The illegitimate child whose mother is seeking work.
- (c) The child of the widow, and the mother who is divorced or separated from her husband, who is without adequate financial resources and must work for the support of the family.
- (d) The child of the widower.

As from the 1st April the hours of opening were from 8-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m.

As from the 1st December the Yeadon and Guiseley Day Nurseries were closed.

The nurseries are recognised by the Ministries of Health and Education as training centres for students for the certificate of National Nursery Examination Board.

All the children attending the nurseries are medically examined monthly, and diphtheria immunisation is also carried out when necessary.

Name of Day Nursery	Average Daily Attendance during Year	
	0—2	2—5
PROVIDENCE HOUSE, STANNINGLEY	8	19
SUNNYBANK AVENUE, HORSFORTH	8	23
WHACKHOUSE LANE, YEADON	7	21
OXFORD ROAD, GUISELEY ..	8	20

3. Premature Infants

Special equipment for use in the nursing of premature babies at home is stationed at the Pudsey Ambulance Depot from which it can be delivered to the home at any time day or night at the request of a doctor or midwife. Nurse Gibson has attended a special

course of instruction in the care of premature babies at the Sorrento Maternity Home, Birmingham, and arrangements have been made for her to be notified of all premature births in order that she can advise and assist the domiciliary midwives as to their care.

Provision is made on the notification of birth card for the birth weight of the infant to be stated, and if it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less the infant is considered to be premature.

There were 39 premature babies born alive during the year, of which 35 survived over 28 days, giving a survival rate of 89.7 for the Division as compared with 86.9 in 1953.

Particulars of survival are shown in the following table:—

PREMATURE BABIES, BORN DURING 1954 TO MOTHERS NORMALLY RESIDENT IN THE DIVISION.

	Born Dead			Died in first 24 hours			Died on 2nd to 7th day			Died on 8th to 28th day			Survived 28 days			TOTAL		
	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.
Born at Home— PUDSEY ..	1														1	1		1
HORSFORTH ..															1			1
AIREBOROUGH..															2	1		3
Born in Private Nursing Home PUDSEY ..															1			1
HORSFORTH ..																		
AIREBOROUGH..															1			1
Born in Hospital PUDSEY ..	1		1											1	11	1	2	12
HORSFORTH ..	1													3	5	1	3	5
AIREBOROUGH..	1		1												9	2	1	10

“Private Nursing Homes” includes Nursing Homes and Maternity Hospitals or Homes not in the National Health Service.

4. Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child

The Health Visitors visit all unmarried mothers and their children who come to the notice of the Health Department to give any necessary help and advice. Effective co-operation exists between the Divisional Public Health Office and the various statutory and voluntary bodies who may be concerned in dealing with the many social problems which these cases frequently present.

The County Council accept financial responsibility within prescribed limits for unmarried mothers admitted to Homes for Unmarried Mothers. Seven mothers and their babies who were residents in the Division were admitted to such Homes during the year under these arrangements.

The number of illegitimate live births in the Division during the year was as follows:—

	Illegitimate live births	Percentage of total live births
Pudsey M.B.	17	4%
Horsforth U.D.	4	2%
Aireborough U.D.	11	3.2%

HEALTH VISITING

Prior to 1946 the health visitor was concerned mainly with the welfare of mothers and young children under five years, and although this still continues to be an important part of her work, she is now also concerned, as health teacher and family adviser, with the promotion of health within the whole family. This extension of her work is reflected in the number of other visits made by the health visitors,

During the year practical work was arranged in the Division for health visitor students, who were taking the course of training, arranged jointly by the County Council and the University of Leeds, for the Health Visitors' Certificate.

Details of the Health Visitors' work are given in the following table:—

	No. of CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE VISITED DURING YEAR	EXPECTANT MOTHERS		CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE		CHILDREN AGE 1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE		CHILDREN AGE 2 BUT UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE		TUBERCULOUS HOUSEHOLDS	OTHER CASES
		First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits
Pudsey M.B. . . .	2169	46	83	453	2694	2144	3240	821	2868		
Horsforth U.D. . . .	578	11	14	213	547	186	545	466	1124		
Aireborough U.D. . . .	1476	62	119	279	1742	1187	1848	928	2945		

HOME NURSING

The work undertaken by the Home Nursing Service continues to be very heavy. The Service has, however, by enabling more patients to be nursed at home and by making possible the early discharge of patients from hospitals, fulfilled an urgent need by relieving the pressure on hospital accommodation.

The number of cases attended during the year in the Division shows a decrease of 305 on the previous year, and 48 per cent of the cases were aged 65 or over.

Increasing use is being made of the home nurses by general practitioners for the giving of injections, and 7,785 visits were made by the nurses for this purpose only.

Very close and effective liaison is maintained with general practitioners and the various hospitals in relation to this service.

Each nurse has under her care articles of equipment for loan to patients who are being nursed at home. Large articles of equipment such as wheel chairs, etc., are stored at the Divisional Public Health Office, and are available for loan to patients as required.

The work performed by Home Nurses during the year is as follows:—

	Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year			Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year		
	PUDSEY	HORS- FORTH	AIRE BOROUGH	PUDSEY	HORS- FORTH	AIRE- BOROUGH
Medical.. ..	417	238	343	9583	3879	8621
Surgical.. ..	184	110	79	3605	1596	1517
Infectious Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis ..	6	9	25	168	570	614
Maternal Complications	8	5	3	73	41	54
Totals ..	615	362	450	13429	6086	10806
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	254	200	232	7363	3578	6542
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year ..	37	7	12	512	98	83
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year.	74	13	31	5065	800	1463

HOME HELP SERVICE

A further expansion of this service took place during the year to meet the increased demands. The number of cases provided with a home help during the year increased by 22 as compared with the previous year. The number of home helps employed at the end of the year was 58 as compared with 55 at the end of the year 1953.

Cases Provided with Domestic Help during Year

Area	Maternity (including expectant mothers)	Tuber- culosis	Chronic Sick (including aged and infirm)	Others	Total
Pudsey M.B.	39	6	113	41	199
Horsforth U.D.	26	1	77	20	124
Aireborough U.D.	32	6	110	30	178
Total Cases	97	13	300	91	501
Total Hours Worked ..	6364	1390	43,730	10,696	62,180

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Miss E. Buck, one of the County Council's Mental Health Social Workers, undertakes duties in connection with the supervision and training of mentally defective persons in the Division, who are under statutory supervision, guardianship or on licence from Institutions. She is also concerned with the after-care of persons discharged from Mental Hospitals and is now working in co-operation with the Social Therapists at Scalebor Park Hospital in regard to the after-care of patients discharged from that hospital. Mental health care and after-care cases are sometimes referred by general medical practitioners and by the National Assistance Board.

The local Ministry of Labour officials and Youth Employment officers have been helpful with regard to the employment problems of mentally ill or defective persons.

The interchange of information between Health Visitors and the Mental Health Social Worker has proved to be very useful, while close co-operation with the Duly Authorised Officer has been of mutual advantage in cases where action under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts was necessary.

Mrs. Rooks, Home Teacher, undertakes the training of defectives in their own homes.

Arrangements have been made with the Leeds Mental Health Service for children who have been reported to the Local Health Authority as ineducable, and who are living at home, to attend Occupation Centres in Leeds. The majority of the cases

attend the West Leeds Centre, Armley Grange, Stanningley Road, Leeds. Free transport is provided to and from the Centres.

The Duly Authorised Officer whose duty it is to take initial proceedings for the care and treatment of persons of unsound mind under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, is Mr. J. Rollisson, Divisional Welfare Office, Bradford.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS

Particulars of Mental Defectives as on the 1st January, 1955.

	PUDSEY		HORSFORTH		AIRE-BOROUGH		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
I.								
Number of Ascertained Mental Defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with":—								
(a) On Licence from Institutions								
Under 16 yrs. of age	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 16 yrs. of age	4	1	—	1	—	—	4	2
(b) Under Guardianship (including cases on licence therefrom)								
Under 16 yrs. of age	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 16 yrs. of age	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
(c) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)								
Under 16 yrs. of age	6	2	3	1	4	2	13	5
Over 16 yrs. of age	8	12	7	2	6	6	21	20
Number of cases included in (b) and (c) above awaiting removal to an Institution.	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	2
Number of Mental Defectives not at present "subject to be dealt with", but over whom some form of voluntary supervision is maintained:								
Under 16 yrs. of age	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 16 yrs. of age	4	2	3	2	4	1	11	5
Number of Mental Defectives receiving training:—								
(a) In Occupation Centres								
Under 16 yrs. of age	4	—	4	1	2	1	10	2
Over 16 yrs. of age	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3
(b) At home	2	2	1	1	1	2	4	5
II.								
OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES KNOWN TO THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY.								
(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1954								
(i) After marriage ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
(ii) While unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Number who have married during 1954	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts

A total of 53 cases was dealt with by the Duly Authorised Officer in the Division during 1954, as follows:—

Section 16 Lunacy Act	18
Section 20 Lunacy Act	5
Section 21 Lunacy Act	9
Section 1 Mental Treatment Act	11
No action	10

Of the above cases there were 20 aged persons over 65 years of age, 14 of whom had to be removed.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Diphtheria immunisation and vaccination is the responsibility of the West Riding County Council as Local Health Authority, and is carried out free of charge at all the Infant Welfare Clinics, at special sessions held in the schools, or by private medical practitioners.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children at 31st December, 1954, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.					
Age at 31. 12. 54 ..	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Under 15
i.e. born in year ..	1954	1953-1950	1949-1945	1944-1940	Total
Last complete course— primary or booster 1950 to 1954					
Pudsey	26	1207	1647	1009	3889
Horsforth	15	503	835	445	1798
Aireborough	16	787	1373	916	3092
1949 or earlier ..					
Pudsey	—	—	628	1122	1750
Horsforth	—	—	268	479	747
Aireborough	—	—	489	702	1191

Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Division (including temporary residents) during 1954.								
AGE AT DATE OF FINAL INJECTION ..	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Total
Pudsey	184	139	13	4	12	80	15	447
Horsforth	84	39	4	4	6	29	4	170
Aireborough	95	104	8	10	13	41	5	276

Total number of children who were given a secondary or re-inforcing injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course).								
DURING 1954 AGED.. ..	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Total
Pudsey	—	—	—	—	15	385	190	590
Horsforth	—	—	—	—	19	205	88	312
Aireborough	—	—	—	1	35	259	145	440

Vaccination.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or re-vaccinated) DURING 1954.							
AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION		Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	Pudsey M.B.	180	9	1	4	9	203
	Horsforth U.D.	124	1	1	1	6	133
	Aireborough U.D.	150	6	9	9	9	183
Number Re-vaccinated	Pudsey M.B.	—	—	—	1	17	18
	Horsforth U.D.	—	—	1	3	26	30
	Aireborough U.D.	—	—	2	4	22	28

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

The West Riding County Council's Scheme for immunisation against whooping cough came into effect on the 1st April, 1952.

Under the scheme immunisation is carried out free of charge at all the Infant Welfare Clinics, or by private medical practitioners, and is available to all children provided they have not attained the age of four years.

		AGE AT FINAL INJECTION					TOTAL
		Under 6 months	6 months to 1 year.	1-2	2-3	3-4	
No. of children who completed a full course of whooping cough immunisation (including temporary residents) during 1954.	PUDSEY	—	113	29	3	3	148
	HORS-FORTH	—	54	17	7	8	86
	AIRE-BOROUGH	3	82	47	17	11	160

TUBERCULOSIS

Miss M. W. Pease, Tuberculosis Visitor, was appointed in March and she now devotes her whole time to the visiting of tuberculous patients in the Division. She also attends the chest clinics serving the Division and thereby provides a valuable link between the clinics and the care and after-care service of the Local Health Authority.

There has been co-operation between the Chest Physicians and the Health Department. The agreement reached between the Leeds Regional Hospital Board and the County Council on the joint use of Chest Physicians should lead to a closer integration of the diagnostic and curative work of the Board and the preventive and care work of the County Council. Under this agreement the Chest Physicians employed full-time by the Board will undertake on behalf of the County Council certain specified duties in relation to the care, after-care and prevention of tuberculosis.

Fifty-seven tuberculous patients were receiving free extra nourishment (two pints of milk daily) at the end of the year.

B.C.G. Vaccination

Twenty-nine contacts of known cases of tuberculosis in the Division were vaccinated by the Chest Physicians on behalf of the County Council during the year.

Mass Radiography

The following surveys were undertaken by Mass Radiography Units of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board during the year.

Mass Radiography

Details of Surveys in the Divisional Area during the year

Survey undertaken at	Number examined	Abnormalities Discovered			Total
		Tuberculosis		* Other	
		Active	Inactive		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
David Brown Limited, Farsley	448	—	3	1	4
J. J. C. & L. Peate Limited, Guiseley, and Crompton Parkinson Limited	1337**	1	4	12	17
Menston Hospital, Menston	2175 Patients 320 Staff	36	33	27	96
Totals	4280	37	40	40	117

** Including 106 from A. Moon & Sons Limited.
101 from Carter & Parker Limited.

* The non-tuberculous abnormalities are classified as follows:—

Condition	No.
Mitral disease	1
Congenital abnormal rib ..	1
Pneumonitis	1
Bronchiectasis	3
Interstitial fibrosis	1
Silicosis	1
Brady-Cardia	1
Enlarged heart	1
Bronchitis	5
Bony abnormalities	4
Pleural thickening	1
Hypertensive heart	1
Mitral stenosis	1
Dextro-cardia	1
Lipoma	1
Enquiries not completed ...	16

RECUPERATIVE HOMES

General convalescence is provided by the West Riding County Council in Convalescent Homes throughout the country in approved cases on the recommendation of the patient's doctor. Such convalescence is intended to provide a rest and change of environment for those who require it and is distinct from convalescence provided as a continuation of hospital treatment which is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

The following cases resident in the Division were dealt with during the year:—

	Pudsey	Horsforth	Aireborough
On waiting list at beginning of year	—	—	—
Applications received	17	11	13
Applications cancelled	4	3	5
Cases admitted	13	8	8
On waiting list at end of year	1	—	—

REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF NURSING HOMES

The following Nursing Homes which are registered under the Public Health Act, 1936, were inspected by the medical staff of the Division during the year:—

Name and Address	No. of beds provided	
	Maternity	Other
Jesmond Nursing Home, New Street, Farsley, near Leeds.	—	12
Brooklands Nursing Home, Harper Lane, Yeadon, near Leeds.	—	7
The Hawthorns, Outwood Lane, Horsforth, Leeds.	—	11
St. Joseph's Convalescent Home, Outwood Lane, Horsforth, Leeds.	—	16
St. Catherine's Nursing Home, Leeds Road, Horsforth, Leeds.	—	17

REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF DISABLED AND OLD PERSONS' HOMES

The Ernest Ayliffe Home for Deaf and Dumb Men at Rawdon, which is registered under the National Assistance Act, was inspected in conjunction with the Divisional Welfare Officer during the year.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officers in the Division during the year:—

Medical Examinations of Staff of Local Authorities for
Superannuation Purposes, etc.

West Riding County Council	41
Pudsey Borough Council	23
Horsforth Urban District Council	13
Aireborough Urban District Council	5

Medical Examinations of Entrants to Courses of Training for
Teaching and to the Teaching Profession.

Entrants to Training Colleges	41
Entrants to Teaching Profession	12

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Medical Inspection of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and
Secondary Schools in the Division during the year ended 31st
December, 1954

Periodic Medical Inspections

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups:

Entrants	1061
7-8 year group	505
Last year primary group ...	—
First year secondary group	696
Last year secondary group ...	576
Other periodic	193
Total ...	3031

Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections ...	644
Number of Re-inspections	299
Total ...	943

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection
to Require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation
with Vermin)

Group	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Return of Defects	Total individual pupils
Entrants	14	88	101
7—8 Year group	23	12	34
Last year primary	—	—	—
First year secondary ..	31	11	41
Last year secondary ..	26	11	36
Other periodic	5	30	35
TOTAL	99	152	247

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection

Defect or Disease (1)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Number of Defects		Number of Defects	
	Requiring treatment (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment (3)	Requiring treatment (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment (5)
Skin	—	9	—	1
Eyes a. Vision ..	99	211	11	8
b. Squint ..	2	24	1	2
c. Other ..	—	1	2	—
Ears a. Hearing ..	8	18	6	2
b. Otitis Media	—	—	1	—
c. Other ..	—	1	3	—
Nose or throat ..	75	121	23	14
Speech	35	9	6	4
Cervical glands ..	—	12	—	2
Heart and circulation	10	26	3	10
Lungs	1	23	—	13
Developmental				
a. Hernia ..	1	1	—	—
b. Other ..	—	16	—	2
Orthopaedic				
a. Posture ..	3	15	1	1
b. Flat foot ..	3	29	4	—
c. Other ..	8	71	4	5
Nervous system				
a. Epilepsy ..	2	9	1	2
b. Other ..	2	—	—	1
Psychological				
a. Development	—	—	—	—
b. Stability ..	—	1	1	1
Other	2	26	2	7

Classification of the General Condition of Pupils Inspected

Age Groups (1)	Number of Pupils Inspect'd (2)	A. (GOOD)		B. (FAIR)		C. (POOR)	
		No. (3)	% of Col. 2 (4)	No. (5)	% of Col. 2 (6)	No. (7)	% of Col. 2 (8)
Entrants ..	1061	418	39%	642	61%	1	—
7-8 year group	505	189	37%	313	62%	3	1%
Last year							
Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First year							
Secondary	696	278	40%	418	60%	—	—
Last year							
Secondary	576	259	45%	316	55%	1	—
Other periodic	193	45	23%	148	77%	—	—
Totals ..	3031	1189	39%	1837	61%	5	—

Infestation with Vermin

- (i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons 21,497
- (ii) Total number of **individual** pupils found to be infested 357
- (iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944) 3
- (iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944) —

Minor Ailments Clinics

	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year 1954
(a) Skin—	
Ringworm—Scalp	—
Body	—
Scabies	—
Impetigo	9
Other skin diseases	115
Eye Diseases (external and other, but excluding errors of refraction and squint)	29
Ear, Nose and Throat Defects	32
Miscellaneous (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	351
	<hr/>
TOTAL ...	536
	<hr/>
(b) Total number of attendances at Minor Ailments Clinic	1405

Ophthalmic Clinics

No. of sessions held during year	40
No. of cases dealt with:	
Errors of refraction (including squint)	488
Other conditions	2
No. of pupils for whom glasses were prescribed	285

Orthopaedic Clinic

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during year ...	9	
No. of individual patients seen	37	65
Total number of attendances	44	79
Total number of patients treated at clinic by physiotherapist (including cases continuing treatment from previous year)	13	49
Total number of attendances	158	460

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during the year	11	
No. of individual children	5	122
No. of above—		
(a) referred for operative treatment	4	72
(b) who obtained operative treat- ment	3	51
(c) treated at school clinics	—	4
Total number of attendances at consultant clinic	5	139

Paediatric Clinic

No. of sessions held during the year	21	
No. of individual patients seen (in- cluding cases continuing from previous year)	17	51
Total No. of attendances at clinic ...	21	54

Child Guidance Clinic

	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of new cases seen during year ...	8	3	11
No. of cases continuing attendance from previous year	1	4	5
Total number of cases seen during year	9	7	16
Total number of attendances made during the year for—			
(a) individual interview	18	15	33
(b) group therapy	9	4	13
No. of cases recommended for residen- tial treatment in—			
Hostel for Maladjusted Children ...	—	—	—

Types of problem for which cases were referred to Child Guidance Clinic—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(a) Behaviour	8	4	12
(b) Nervous problems	—	1	1
(c) Enuresis	—	1	1

Speech Therapy

No. of sessions held during the year	286
No. of new cases admitted for treatment during the year	56
No. of cases already attending for treatment from previous year	31
Total number of cases treated	87
No. of cases discharged during the year:—	
(a) Speech normal	32
(b) Unsuitable for treatment	—
(c) Left school	6
(d) By reason of non-attendance	2
No. of cases awaiting treatment at the end of the year	9
No. of visits made to schools	6
No. of home visits	—

Ultra-violet Light Clinics

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during the year		162
No. of children treated	36	97
Total No. of attendances	481	1976

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Very close co-operation is maintained with the Youth Employment Officers regarding children leaving school who are medically unfit to follow certain types of occupation. When necessary arrangements are made for the School Medical Officer and Paediatrician to be present at the Youth Employment Officer's interviews with the parents of these children.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

The County Council's Byelaws require that where a child of compulsory school age is employed, there shall within 14 days from the date when the employment began be produced to and endorsed by the employer a certificate from the School Medical Officer that such employment will not be prejudicial to his health or physical development and will not render him unfit to obtain proper benefit from his education. 109 children were medically examined for this purpose during the year.

19 children were also examined as to their fitness to take part in entertainments under the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.

DENTAL INSPECTIONS AND TREATMENT

No. of children inspected	8291
No. of children found to require treatment	6556
No. of children treated	3289
No. of attendances for treatment	6279
No. of extractions—temporary teeth	3085
permanent teeth	459
No. of general anaesthetics	926
No. of fillings—temporary teeth	378
permanent teeth	3669
No. of other treatments—temporary teeth	470
permanent teeth	1703

